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**METHOD, APPARATUS, AND PROGRAM PRODUCT FOR  
AUTOMATICALLY PROVISIONING SECURE NETWORK  
ELEMENTS**

**BACKGROUND**

***Related Applications:***

**[0001]** This application is a continuation-in-part of United States Patent Application 10/231,194 entitled *Apparatus And Methods For Providing Secured Communication*, by Balfanz, Smetters, Stewart, and Swinehart, filed 8/30/2002 and incorporated by reference in its entirety herein.

**[0002]** This application claims benefit of United States Provisional Patent Application 60/480,909 filed 06/24/2003, entitled “*Method And Apparatus For Establishing And Using A Secure Credential Infrastructure*” with inventors Smetters, Balfanz, Durfee, Grinter, Stewart, Hao-and Wong hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety herein.

**[0003]** This application is related to:

**[0004]** United States Patent Application \_\_\_\_\_ entitled “*Method and Apparatus for Establishing and Using a Secure Credential Infrastructure*” filed concurrently herewith, with the same inventors, applicant docket number D/A21241.

**[0005]** United States Patent Application \_\_\_\_\_ entitled “*Method, Apparatus, and Program Product for Securely Presenting Situation Information*” filed concurrently herewith, with the same inventors, applicant docket number D/A3162.

[0006] United States Patent Application \_\_\_\_\_ entitled “*Method, Apparatus, and Program Product for Provisioning Secure Wireless Sensors*” filed concurrently herewith, with the same inventors, applicant docket number D/A3162Q.

[0007] United States Patent Application 10/066,699 entitled “*Systems And Methods For Authenticating Communications In A Network Medium*” filed 2/6/2002 with inventors Balfanz, Lopes, Smetters, Stewart, and Wong.

### **Field**

[0008] Embodiments of this invention relate to the field of cryptography.

### **Background**

[0009] Adoption of public key cryptography has been tremendously limited by the “key management problem” that is, the problem of allowing users to reliably identify the public keys of their intended communication partners. One approach used to address this problem is to construct a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). This approach designates one or more trusted public keys known by the members of the PKI. The computer system that has the trusted public keys can sign digital certificates containing the public keys of users and devices in the PKI. This process authenticates the public keys of the PKI members.

[0010] The primary difficulty addressed by PKI is the problem of key management and distribution. That is, of deciding how to get authenticated copies of particular individuals’ or devices’ public keys to those individuals and devices that need to rely on these keys. A PKI is a system of well-known trusted public keys, possibly hierarchically organized. In PKI the owner of a trusted key is usually termed a “Certification Authority”, or CA. Those trusted keys are used to authenticate the keys of other members (users and devices) in the PKI by signing the keys for the members, thus creating a “digital certificate”. Such a certificate typically uses this trusted signature to link a public key to information indicating who owns the key (an identity certificate), or what the key is allowed to be used for (an attribute

certificate), or at very minimum, just that the bearer of the corresponding private key is a valid member of this particular PKI or other trust system.

**[0011]** Such a PKI simplifies the key management problem, as the number of keys that must be exchanged a priori goes from many down to the number of the trusted public keys. As long as the information contained in a member's certificate is sufficient to indicate to the verifier of that certificate that they are communicating with their intended party, the signature on that certificate is enough to let them know that the public key contained therein belongs to a trusted entity.

**[0012]** Unfortunately, creation and management of PKIs, as well as distribution of certificates, has turned out to be incredibly difficult and complex. Even establishment of small special-purpose PKIs to support the use of public key cryptography for one application within one organization is generally considered to be too expensive and difficult. One reason for this is that the available software is complicated, expensive, and requires deep knowledge of standards and cryptography to be configured to be effective. As a result, in spite of the fact that the use of public key cryptography can dramatically increase the security of many communications protocols (as compared, for example, to password-based alternatives), protocol designers are forced to move to less secure alternatives that do not require the "burden" of PKI establishment. Similarly, this cost of setting up a PKI keeps individuals from considering larger-scale use of public key cryptography in embedded devices (e.g. cell phones, printers, etc), as each of these devices would have to be "provisioned" with a certificate before use.

**[0013]** Furthermore, the key management and distribution problem described above in the PKI context exists with any secure credential infrastructure that has a credential issuing authority to issue credentials.

**[0014]** A derivative problem exists for wireless networks. These networks have proved notoriously difficult for even knowledgeable corporate IT departments to configure securely. This has led to many deployed networks exposing information and network resources to

strangers thus, leaving client machines vulnerable to attack. While standards bodies have begun to specify technologies capable of securing these networks, these new security technologies are complex, and even more difficult to configure and manage than the existing technologies. In many environments (for example home or small business wireless networks), it will be difficult, if not impossible, for network users to effectively configure and manage these networks to make them secure (many current wireless users find that 802.11b WEP is difficult to configure).

**[0015]** The standards body responsible for improving the security of the 802.11 standard are adapting the 802.1x standard for use on 802.11 networks.

**[0016]** In 802.1X's most secure configuration, clients and authentication servers authenticate each other and secure their communications using Transport Layer Security (TLS), which requires both the client and server to have a digital certificate with which they authenticate to each other. To distribute such certificates requires the deployment of a PKI (or other secure credential infrastructure) and the installation of a unique client certificate on each network client. This is a notoriously difficult task and subject to incorrect configurations that can leave clients vulnerable to rogue machines who can gain access to the shared wireless medium; those rogue machines can then use those vulnerable (but authenticated) clients as a base from which to attack the corporate LAN. Again, in situations where this approach is successful, it is either difficult to configure and manage, expensive, or totally out of the reach of small network users.

**[0017]** Similar problems also exist for simple wired networks. For example, if providing static IP addresses or adding a computer to a domain, currently an employee often must have their computer configured by an IT professional responsible for maintaining the addresses.

**[0018]** Another problem exists in the medical field. Security for patient data in the hospital setting has always been important, but with the advent of new HIPAA guidelines, it has become legally mandatory. At the same time, sensors or devices that gather patient data

must be highly usable by a community of doctors and nurses who may not be experts in computer technology.

**[0019]** Today, nurses' assistants manually measure and record temperature and blood pressure. These measurements are available through a physical chart, providing no ability for graphing of data over time, etc. There are some facilities for automatic monitoring of patients (e.g. EKG machines), which can be connected to alarm facilities at nurses stations, but these facilities are expensive, and don't allow the integration of arbitrary sensors, and they all require the use of cables, wires or tubes between the sensor and the patients. These cables, wires and tubes cause significant room clutter and are a trip and snag danger to the patient and the medical staff.

**[0020]** Some companies are beginning to commoditize the automation of patient monitoring by attaching wireless sensors to patients. The patient data can be transmitted over an 802.11, other wireless, or wired network to a patient database. Such a system, however, requires securing of the links between the sensors and the patient database. This security must not only prevent eavesdropping by arbitrary attackers, but in order to comply with HIPAA, must enforce access control between legitimate members of the hospital community. There are no good solutions on the market for this problem, and traditional approaches, such as passwords, do not translate well to embedded devices such as sensors.

**[0021]** In yet another situation, patients using sensors at home face similar problems with securing data transmission to their doctors (or even configuring the monitoring devices to appropriately communicate data to their doctors). Some sensor devices use phone-based data transmission to handle both getting the data to the right place, and limiting access to the data in transit. However, the use of wireless sensors and the use of the internet or cellular phone networks to transmit such data is expected to increase as will the need to keep the data secure.

**[0022]** Turning to yet another problem, today, Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) communicate with the public largely using broadcast and telephony media. During an emergency EOC can use computer assisted dedicated switching systems to program specific

messages for either the entire citizenry or a subset of those people who can be reached (for example, by specifying a location, type of building, or area of affect). The computer system in turn generates an automatic message that is played when a telephone is answered. The computer system then initiates calls to the targeted citizenry. The EOC can also communicate with the public by requesting that television and radio stations broadcast informational announcements. EOC commanders recognize that neither approach reaches all members of the public. In addition, the telephone calling system is easy for criminals to abuse.

**[0023]** It would be advantageous to provide a simpler way to create a secure credential infrastructure such as a PKI. It would also be advantageous to simplify the configuration (including the security aspects) of wireless access points (WAP) as well as simplifying the process of configuring a network even for wired networks. Furthermore, it would be advantageous to simplify the provisioning of sensors that provide data that needs to be secure. It would be still further advantageous to provide a secure means for providing public service notices.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0024]** Fig. 1 illustrates a networked computer system in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0025]** Fig. 2 illustrates a secure credential infrastructure construction process in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0026]** Fig. 3 illustrates a credential issuing authority configuration process in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0027]** Fig. 4 illustrates a process that can be used by a credential issuing device to pre-authenticate a prospective member device over a preferred channel in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0028]** Fig. 5 illustrates a process that can be used by a prospective member device to pre-authenticate a credential issuing device over a preferred channel in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0029]** Fig. 6 illustrates an automatic prospective member device credential provisioning process in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0030]** Fig. 7 illustrates one embodiment of the prospective member device provisioning process;

**[0031]** Fig. 8 illustrates one embodiment of a wireless access point secure credential infrastructure system;

**[0032]** Fig. 9 illustrates an enrollment station based configuration system in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0033]** Fig. 10 illustrates an automatic network device configuration process in accordance with one embodiment;

**[0034]** Fig. 11 illustrates a secure wireless sensor system deployed in a medical setting in accordance with one embodiment; and

**[0035]** Fig. 12 illustrates one embodiment of a secure community alert system.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

**[0036]** One aspect of the embodiments disclosed herein is technology for creating a simple-to-use secure credential infrastructure. Such an infrastructure could be, for example, an “Instant PKI”. That is, a PKI that is simple to establish, configure and use without diminishing the security provided by the PKI.

**[0037]** Another aspect is technology for automatically provisioning devices using a location-limited channel and of using this technology in exemplary systems such as for medical sensors and household alarms.

**[0038]** Still another aspect of the disclosed embodiments includes easily provisioned sensors that can securely send sensor data to a destination. Such sensors can be used in a wide variety of applications.

**[0039]** Yet another aspect of the disclosed embodiments includes secure situation notification devices that can be used to securely receive and present information directed to a specific receiver.

**[0040]** **Fig. 1** illustrates a networked computer system **100** that incorporates one embodiment of the invention. The networked computer system **100** includes a computer **101** that incorporates a CPU **103**, a memory **105**, and a network interface **107**. The network interface **107** provides the computer **101** with access to a network **109** over a network connection **108**. The computer **101** also includes an I/O interface **111** that can be connected to a user interface device(s) **113**, a storage system **115**, and a removable-media data device **117**. The removable-media data device **117** can read a computer readable media **119** that typically contains a program product **121**. The storage system **115** (along with the removable-media data device **117**) and the computer readable media **119** comprise a file storage mechanism. The program product **121** on the computer readable media **119** is generally read into the memory **105** as a program **123**. In addition, the program product **121**, or updates to same, can be provided from the network as computer instruction signals embodied in a transmission medium (with or without a carrier wave upon which the signals are modulated or other data transporting technology — including light, radio, and electronic signaling) through the network interface **107**. One skilled in the art will understand that a device in communication with the computer **101** can also be connected to the network **109** through the network interface **107** using the computer **101**.

**[0041]** A member device **125** can also communicate over the network **109** over a network connection **127**. The member device **125** can also communicate with the computer **101** over a preferred channel **129** through the network interface **107** or the I/O interface **111** (not shown).



**[0042]** One skilled in the art will understand that not all of the displayed features of the networked computer system **100** nor the computer **101** need to be present for all embodiments of the invention. Further, such a one will understand that the networked computer system **100** can be a networked appliance or device and need not include a general-purpose computer. The network connection **127**, the network connection **108**, and the preferred channel **129** can include both wired and wireless communication. In addition, such a one will understand that the user interface device(s) **113** can be virtual devices that instead of interfacing to the I/O interface **111**, interface across the network interface **107**.

**[0043]** Further, one skilled in the art will understand that a procedure can be a self-consistent sequence of computerized steps that lead to a desired result. These steps can be defined by one or more computer instructions. These steps can be performed by a computer executing the instructions that define the steps. Thus, the term “procedure” can refer (for example, but without limitation) to a sequence of instructions, a sequence of instructions organized within a programmed-procedure or programmed-function, or a sequence of instructions organized within programmed-processes executing in one or more computers. Such a procedure can also be implemented directly in circuitry that performs the steps. Further, computer-controlled methods can be performed by a computer executing an appropriate program(s), by special purpose hardware designed to perform the steps of the method, or any combination thereof.

**[0044]** One embodiment is directed to the construction of a secure credential infrastructure. Such secure credential infrastructures include wired and wireless networks that use keys (for example, secret keys, or public-private key pairs) to encrypt information sent over a network such that the data representing the encrypted information only carries meaning to those computers that have the correct key, or a credential infrastructure that allows devices to use credentials to authenticate to other members, or to use credentials to authenticate to other members or service providers (for example, logging onto a Windows domain using a smart card that has a credential stored within it). This embodiment applies to secure credential infrastructures such as a public key infrastructure, to wireless networks (for example those

using WEP encryption, or other wireless encryption standard), to wired networks, and to hybrid networks. One embodiment of the invention can be used to add target devices to a public key infrastructure (PKI) and thus, construct a PKI having member devices. Although much of the following is directed towards a secure credential infrastructure, one skilled in the art will understand that the inventive aspects apply as well to a PKI.

**[0045]** Fig. 2 illustrates a 'secure credential infrastructure construction' process **200** that is invoked when power is first applied to a credential issuing device, or when the credential issuing device is reset. The 'secure credential infrastructure construction' process **200** initiates at a 'start' terminal **201** and continues to a 'credential issuing authority configuration' procedure **203** that configures a credential issuing authority (for example a certification authority for a PKI) as is subsequently described with respect to Fig. 3.

**[0046]** Once the certification authority is configured, the 'secure credential infrastructure construction' process **200** continues to a 'prospective member device pre-authentication' procedure **205** that detects when a prospective member device is available to communicate to the credential issuing device over a preferred channel, optionally provides network configuration information to the prospective member device to enable it to communicate with the credential issuing device over some network other than the preferred channel, and pre-authenticates the prospective member device. The 'prospective member device pre-authentication' procedure **205** is subsequently described with respect to Fig. 4.

**[0047]** Once the prospective member device is pre-authenticated, an 'automatically provision prospective member device with credential' procedure **207** provisions the prospective member device by providing the prospective member device with a credential (in the PKI case, a public key certificate) for the prospective member device as well as the credential issuing device's public key certificate and any other information that is requested by the prospective member device, or automatically provided by the or enrollment station. Once provisioned, the prospective member device becomes a member device of the secure credential infrastructure. The 'automatically provision prospective member device with credential' procedure **207** is subsequently described with respect to Fig. 6.

**[0048]** The ‘secure credential infrastructure construction’ process **200** repeats back to the ‘prospective member device pre-authentication’ procedure **205** for each prospective member device to be added to the secure credential infrastructure.

**[0049]** A credential can include a X.509 certificate, a WTLS certificate, a SPKI certificate, an attribute certificate, or any other association of a key or secret with trust, access, or identity.

**[0050]** Once the prospective member device is provisioned it becomes a member device and can use its credential as is known in the art. This includes using the credential to enable secure communications across a network, to use credential to provide access to devices, networks, services, containers, office space, or other device, area, or service that requires authentication and/or authorization or a credential to access.

**[0051]** Any device that performs the ‘secure credential infrastructure construction’ process **200** as well as any device that performs provisioning services for other secure networks is contemplated as a credential issuing device. Often, the credential issuing device includes a credential issuing authority (in the context of a PKI, a certification authority (CA)). One skilled in the art will understand that a public key infrastructure is but one instance of a secure credential infrastructure that includes a credential issuing authority (such as a certification authority) that provides a credential (such as a public key certificate) through a credential issuing device to the prospective member device. Possession of the credential by the prospective member device makes the device a member device of the secure credential infrastructure. Possession of the credential provides the member device with the ability to authenticate and/or authorize, or to access.

**[0052]** The preferred channel can be a location-limited channel or any other channel that has both a demonstrative identification property and an authenticity property.

**[0053]** The demonstrative identification property requires that identification be based on a physical context (for example but without limitation, “the printer in front of me,” “all PDA’s in the room,” or “this device that I am touching”). The preferred channel uses communication

technologies that have inherent physical limitations on their transmissions. Examples (but without limitation) of such technologies include visible or invisible electromagnetic radiation communication such as infrared communications, communications through a short run of wires, audio (both audible, and inaudible (for example ultrasonic)), communication by passing information from one device to another device using a physical computer-readable media (such as a removable media or drive (for example, a floppy disk, a removable disk, a USB storage device (such as a flash memory pen or disk drive) or other tangible data carrier)), physical electrical contact, near-field signaling across the body, and short range RF, as well as embodiments that require an operator to enter a code (other examples can be found in the discussion with respect to Fig. 8). The demonstrative identification property of the preferred channel means that human operators are aware of which devices are communicating with each other over the preferred channel and that the human operators can easily detect when an attack is being made on the preferred channel.

**[0054]** The authenticity property of the preferred channel means that it is impossible or difficult for an attacker to transmit over the preferred channel or tamper with messages sent over the preferred channel without detection by the legitimate parties to the communication.

**[0055]** The preferred channel does not require secrecy (that is, an attacker can monitor the transmissions on the preferred channel) so long as the attacker cannot transmit on the preferred channel without detection. Because of the location-limited nature of the preferred channel, it is difficult for an attacker to monitor the channel, let alone transmit on the channel without detection. Further, detection only requires that the human participants know the number of the participants (devices) who are communicating over the preferred channel.

**[0056]** As is subsequently described, the use of the preferred channel to pre-authenticate the participants' keys allows the administrator of the secure credential infrastructure to be assured that the keys are only provided to prospective member devices that have access to the preferred channel. Thus, establishing "trust" because the user of the prospective member device must have had physical access to the preferred channel (for example, when the user is an employee and has had access to the building where the preferred channel is located).

**[0057]** During the pre-authentication process, commitments (commitments are subsequently described) to each participant's public keys are exchanged over the preferred channel. Once the commitments are exchanged, the devices can perform a key exchange protocol or procedure and establish further secure communication using any method known in the art. To illustrate, once a key is received, it is verified by checking that the received key matches the commitment that was provided via the preferred channel. Once the keys are verified, well-known techniques can be used to commence communication using the keys (and in addition, in the case of a public key, also verifying that the other device holds the private key corresponding to the provided public key). Once the public keys are verified and the provider of the public key proves possession of the private key that corresponds to the public key, the credential issuing authority can provide a credential to the prospective member device for its use such that the prospective member device becomes an actual member device of the PKI.

**[0058]** A commitment to a piece of information  $X$  is a piece of information  $C$  that can be verified to match  $X$ . A commitment is "binding," when it is cryptographically difficult for an attacker, even knowing  $X$  and  $C$ , to produce a different piece of information  $Y$  that  $C$  will also match.

**[0059]** A commitment is "hiding" when it is cryptographically difficult for an attacker knowing  $C$  to extract even partial information about  $X$ .

**[0060]** An example of a binding and hiding commitment to  $X$  can be  $H(X)$  where  $H$  can be a cryptographically secure hash function. One skilled in the art will understand from the context whether the commitment used needs to be binding, hiding, or both.

**[0061]** A commitment can be used to establish trust if it is received over a preferred channel or endowed with a digital signature from a party the recipient trusts. A trusted commitment allows the level of trust of a matching piece of information (possibly received over an untrusted channel, or unsigned) to be elevated to the same level of trust as the commitment.

**[0062]** Fig. 3 illustrates a ‘credential issuing authority configuration’ process **300** that can be used by the ‘credential issuing authority configuration’ procedure **203** of Fig. 2. This process can be used to initialize the credential issuing device so that it has a trusted credential. The ‘credential issuing authority configuration’ process **300** initiates at a ‘start’ terminal **301** and continues to a ‘create trusted key pair’ procedure **303** that generates public and private keys using well-known techniques. Once the trusted key pair is generated, a ‘store trusted key pair’ procedure **305** stores the trusted key pair on a storage device (for example, but without limitation, a disk, a cryptographic token, network device, network storage, memory card, etc.). Once the trusted key pair is generated, the ‘credential issuing authority configuration’ process **300** continues to a ‘create issuing authority credential’ procedure **307**. One skilled in the art will understand that there are other types of credential systems other than certification systems that can be provisioned as described herein.

**[0063]** The ‘create issuing authority credential’ procedure **307** can create a self-signed credential (a “root” credential). The ‘create issuing authority credential’ procedure **307** can also access a parent certification authority to obtain a chained credential and to import the chained credential back to the credential issuing device. Once the credential is created or obtained, a ‘store issuing authority credential’ procedure **309** stores the credential in some available storage for subsequent use.

**[0064]** Other services or features can be initialized by an ‘other initialization’ procedure **311**. These services and/or features can include directory services, generation of certificate revocation lists (CRLs) or credential status processing as well as other services. In addition, these services can include, for example, key-pair generation services, 802.11a/b/g provisioning services, network address provisioning services etc. The ‘credential issuing authority configuration’ process **300** completes through an ‘end’ terminal **313**.

**[0065]** Fig. 4 illustrates a pre-authentication process for a credential issuing device **400** that can be used by the ‘prospective member device pre-authentication’ procedure **205** of Fig. 2.

**[0066]** The pre-authentication process for a credential issuing device **400** can be used to establish trust between the credential issuing device and the prospective member device such that the prospective member device can be provisioned with a credential and become a member device of the secure credential infrastructure.

**[0067]** The pre-authentication process for a credential issuing device **400** initiates at a 'start' terminal **401** and continues to an 'initialize location-limited ports' procedure **403** that activates one or more I/O ports of the credential issuing device that will be used to establish a preferred channel with the prospective member device.

**[0068]** A preferred channel can be established using any location-limited communication mechanism such as those described with respect to Fig. 8. Once the preferred channel ports are initialized, the pre-authentication process for a credential issuing device **400** continues to an 'establish communication over preferred channel' procedure **405** that establishes communication over the preferred channel between the credential issuing device and the prospective member device using one of the location limited ports initialized by the 'initialize location-limited ports' procedure **403**. Once communication is established between the prospective member device and the credential issuing device (for example by aligning IR ports on the devices), the pre-authentication process for a credential issuing device **400** continues to an 'exchange commitment information' procedure **407** that generates a commitment for the public key. The commitment will be sent to the prospective member device over the preferred channel. The commitment can be a portion of the public key, the public key itself, an encoding of the public key, a mathematical function of the public key or other function of the key generated by any commitment technique. The credential issuing device also receives a commitment from the prospective member device for the key or secret that the prospective member device will send to the credential issuing device.

**[0069]** Next a 'provide communication enablement information' procedure **409** can provide the prospective member device with network configuration information required for the credential issuing device to communicate to the prospective member device over the desired communication media (as compared to the preferred channel). For example, where

the credential issuing device is a WAP, it could specify the SSID and possibly a wireless channel selection and/or a WEP key; for a wired network, the credential issuing device could specify a specific MAC address and/or static IP address. One skilled in the art will understand that the 'provide communication enablement information' procedure **409** is optional in many embodiments and that the prospective member device can be pre-configured for network communication. However, one advantage of the 'provide communication enablement information' procedure **409** is that it simplifies the network configuration process for the prospective member device. For example, but without limitation, the credential issuing device can automatically assign a fixed network address to the prospective member device (as compared to a DHCP address), specify a SSID, specify a WEP key, a domain name, an IP address, a VPN address, gateway address, Bluetooth address, security settings, security policies, bit lengths, or other information needed to establish communication between the credential issuing device and the prospective member device over a channel other than the preferred channel. In addition, other information can be provided beyond just network configuration information. Furthermore, the communication enablement information can be used to bootstrap a secure communication channel that can be used to further provision the prospective member device, for example as is subsequently described with respect to Fig. 6. In addition, similar information can be provided during subsequent provisioning using a secure channel.

**[0070]** Once the commitments are exchanged, an 'key exchange' procedure **411** exchanges keys (for example using any key-exchange protocol known in the art) such that the credential issuing device and the prospective member device will be able to perform communication over a network that is not the preferred channel. The 'key exchange' procedure **411** need not use the preferred channel or an encrypted data path to exchange public keys. However, if secret keys are being exchanged secure communication are required (such as using the committed-to keys to establish secure communication over a non-preferred network; and using the established secure communication channel to negotiate exchange of a secret key). Furthermore, the preferred channel can be used with the 'key exchange' procedure **411** so



long as any secret data is encrypted (and preferably using a protocol such as SSL). This can be useful where the preferred channel has sufficient bandwidth to timely carry the protocol.

**[0071]** Once the keys are exchanged, a ‘verify keys with commitment’ procedure **413** verifies that the received key matches the commitment (this can be done both by the credential issuing device and the prospective member device with the commitments and keys they have received respectively). For example, verifying that a received key matches a commitment can be performed by computing a cryptographic hash of the key and verifying that this hash is equal to the commitment. Once the public keys are verified by the commitment information, a ‘verify possession of private key’ procedure **414** establishes proof that the device providing the verified public key also has possession of the corresponding private key (for example using a key-pair validation mechanism that uses techniques well known in the art). Finally, the pre-authentication process for a credential issuing device **400** completes through an ‘end’ terminal **415**.

**[0072]** In one embodiment of the invention, the actual key can be provided as the commitment. Then when keys are exchanged, verifying that the received key matches the previously received commitment can be done simply by verifying that they are equal.

**[0073]** **Fig. 5** illustrates a pre-authentication process for a prospective member device **500** that is very similar to the pre-authentication process for a credential issuing device **400** of Fig. 4. The pre-authentication process for a prospective member device **500** includes a ‘start’ terminal **501**, an ‘initialize location-limited ports’ procedure **503**, an ‘establish communication over a preferred channel’ procedure **505**, an ‘exchange commitment information’ procedure **507**, a ‘receive communication enablement information’ procedure **509**, an ‘key exchange’ procedure **511**, a ‘verify keys with commitment’ procedure **513**, a ‘verify possession of private key’ procedure **514**, and an ‘end’ terminal **515**. These procedures are substantially the same as the corresponding procedure shown in Fig. 4 with the exception of the ‘receive communication enablement information’ procedure **509**.

**[0074]** The ‘receive communication enablement information’ procedure **509** receives the information provided by the credential issuing device at the ‘provide communication enablement information’ procedure **409** and conditions the prospective member device so that it can communicate over one or more networks, or otherwise processes the communication enablement-specific information as appropriate.

**[0075]** With regards to the ‘establish communication over preferred channel’ procedure **405** and the ‘establish communication over a preferred channel’ procedure **505**, there are at least two modes for establishing communication over the preferred channel. These modes differ in how the communication is established. In a first mode, the prospective member device can explicitly initiate the connection to the credential issuing device over the preferred channel and request a credential (either as part of an initial auto-configuration of the client, in request to stimuli from the environment -- for example, detection of a new wireless network--, as a result of input from the user, or by an automated discovery process). This can be accomplished by having the prospective member device initiate the exchange of credentials with the designated the credential issuing device. One example of establishing a preferred channel is by aligning infrared or visible light ports of the prospective member device and the credential issuing device. Additional examples of connection examples are subsequently described with respect to Fig. 8.

**[0076]** Designation of the credential issuing device can be explicit (for example, “this device to which I have established an electrical connection”, “this device I touch,” “this device that is aligned with a specific IR port,”) or implicit (for example, “any device that can receive audible signals issued from my device”).

**[0077]** In the second mode, the communication over the preferred channel can be initiated by the credential issuing device in response to an action such as a user placing the prospective member device in a cradle attached to the credential issuing device by a serial port, or USB port or by having the prospective member device respond to a credential-granting token associated with the secure credential infrastructure. Using this approach, the prospective member device generally can be configured to be able to accept the pre-authentication

requests from the credential issuing device. The prospective member device in this configuration, for example, can be executing an application that receives credentials and determines and processes the received credentials. In another example, the prospective member device can support a background program (for example, a UNIX daemon) that receives the credential and makes it available to other registered applications (with optional user confirmation or other feedback). Note that the cradle should not be a wireless cradle (that is, a cradle that wirelessly sends information to the credential issuing device) unless the communication between the cradle and the credential issuing device is secure.

**[0078]** A credential-granting token can include portable credential issuing devices (like a JAVA card), smart cards that can create credentials and directly provision prospective member devices. Other devices can, for example, serve as storage devices for accumulating and storing commitments between a group of prospective member devices that are to belong to a secure credential infrastructure. Finally, the credential issuing device can require identification of a key to enable the credential issuing function of the credential issuing device (for example, such a key can be a USB storage or biometric sensor that must be accessed prior to the credential issuing device provisioning a credential).

**[0079]** One skilled in the art will understand that the commitment to the key is transferred over the preferred channel because the preferred channel is assumed to be resistant to undetected active attacks and to thereby endow data transferred across it with the authenticity property. A channel does not need to be resistant to eavesdroppers to be used as a preferred channel because only public information (e.g. a public key, or a commitment to a public key) is sent over that channel; a pair of devices authenticating themselves to each other by sending such key or commitment information over the preferred channel are able to set up a secure communication with each other because they can demonstrate possession of the private keys corresponding to the public keys committed to or exchanged over the preferred channel (using any technique known in the art, such as a key exchange protocol like SSL/TLS). An eavesdropper that detects the commitment or keys sent across the preferred channel is not able to demonstrate possession of the corresponding private key, and therefore is unable to affect

communication between the legitimate parties. Further, one skilled in the art will understand that the preferred channel can be a very low bandwidth channel as only needs to carry the key commitment (and possibly essential communication parameters for the non-preferred channel -- such as a LAN, or Internet). The provisioning of the credential and other information to the prospective member device can be accomplished using the non-preferred channel(s).

**[0080]** Example protocols for exchanging commitments follow:

**[0081]** Pre-authentication for two keys, taking place over the preferred channel:

1.  $A \rightarrow B: addr_A, h(PK_A)$
2.  $B \rightarrow A: addr_B, h(PK_B)$

Authentication continues over a non-preferred (wireless) channel with any standard key exchange protocol to exchange  $PK_A$  and  $PK_B$  to establish secure communications, *e.g.*:

1.  $A \rightarrow B: TLS\ CLIENT\ HELLO$
2. ...and so on.

The various symbols denote:

$addr_A, addr_B$  :  $A$ 's (resp.  $B$ 's) address in wireless space, provided strictly for convenience;

$PK_A, PK_B$  : the public key belonging to  $A$  (resp.  $B$ ), either a long-lived key or an ephemeral key used only in this exchange;

$h(PK_A)$ : a commitment to  $PK_A$ , *e.g.*, a one-way hash of an encoding of the key.

**[0082]** Pre-authentication for one key, taking place over the preferred channel:

1.  $A \rightarrow B: addr_A, h(PK_A)$
2.  $B \rightarrow A: addr_B, h(S_B)$

Authentication continues over a non-preferred (wireless) channel with any standard key exchange protocol to exchange  $PK_A$  and a secret, *e.g.*:

1.  $A \rightarrow B: PK_A$
2.  $B \rightarrow A: E_{PK_A}(S_B)$

The various symbols denote:

$addr_A, addr_B$  :  $A$ 's (resp.  $B$ 's) address in wireless space, provided strictly for convenience;

$PK_A$ : the public key belonging to  $A$  either a long-lived key or an ephemeral key used only in this exchange;

$S_B$ : a secret belonging to  $B$ ;  
 $h(PK_A)$ : a commitment to  $PK_A$ , e.g., a one-way hash of an encoding of the key;  
 $h(S_B)$ : a commitment to  $S_B$   
 $E_{PK_A}(S_B)$ : the encryption of  $S_B$  Under  $PK_A$

**[0083]** Fig. 6 illustrates an automatic prospective member device credential provisioning process 600 that can be used by the ‘automatically provision prospective member device with credential’ procedure 207 of Fig. 2. The automatic prospective member device credential provisioning process 600 provisions the prospective member device with the credential. It also sends the prospective member device other provisioning information (for example, information requested by the prospective member device or that is automatically provided by the credential issuing device).

**[0084]** The automatic prospective member device credential provisioning process 600 initiates at a ‘start’ terminal 601 and continues to an ‘acquire provisioning information request’ procedure 603. The ‘acquire provisioning information request’ procedure 603 can receive a request for provisioning information from the prospective member device. In addition, the ‘acquire provisioning information request’ procedure 603 can detect a condition that triggers the credential issuing device to provide pre-determined or user selected provisioning information. The request can include requests for information or services beyond that of just providing a credential.

**[0085]** Once the credential issuing device acquires the request, a ‘generate provisioning information’ procedure 605 generates a credential (such as one or more public key certificates) and any other requested provisioning information. The ‘generate provisioning information’ procedure 605 can include requesting authorization for the credential from a registration agent (for example from an RA in a PKI).

**[0086]** A ‘send credential’ procedure 607 causes the credential issuing device to send one or more credentials to the prospective member device. Once the prospective member device receives the credential, it becomes a member device of the secure credential infrastructure.

Also, a 'send provisioning information' procedure **609** sends the provisioning information from the credential issuing device to the prospective member device.

**[0087]** The prospective member device can also request that it be provisioned with a key-pair generated by a credential issuing device or any other information that may be available. One skilled in the art will understand that some embodiments can send provisioning information that is not requested by the prospective member device (for example, application specific information).

**[0088]** Furthermore, the prospective member device can be provisioned with information that can be used by the prospective member device to establish a Virtual Private Network (VPN) with some other member device, security gateway, etc..

**[0089]** One skilled in the art will understand that the 'automatically provision prospective member device with credential' procedure **207** in some embodiments will only provision the prospective member device with the credential, while other embodiments will provision the prospective member device with both the credential and other requested (or default) provisioning information (and in some embodiments may not provision a credential at all -- see Fig. 10 and its discussion).

**[0090]** The provisioning information can be any information that can be used by the prospective member device. This information can include application specific information, site specific information, network specific information, or other information. This information can also include, for example but without limitation, information such as application-dependent information, device-specific assignment information (for example, in a hospital environment, the name of the patient, the case number, or other data-acquisition information required to capture data from the device or to cause the device to operate), database access information, cell phone provisioning information (such as the cell phone number), any kind of owner information, vehicle information, location information, information required to establish a secure communication link (for example VPN-related information), collaborative work space information, radio channel, any kind of application

specific information, and information required to access a database. Thus, the term “provisioning” applies to the providing of a credential, as well as the providing of other information that can be used by a member device. In some embodiments, the provisioning information can be provided using multiple communication channels. In particular, the preferred channel can be used to send provisioning information to bootstrap subsequent communication (secure or not secured) over the preferred or non-preferred channel (for example, information necessary to establish temporary communication over a non-preferred channel). The two parties can then go on to exchange additional provisioning information over that non-preferred channel subsequent to the ‘key exchange procedure’ and ‘key verification procedure’ described above, which can be used to establish secure and authenticated communication between the parties over that non-preferred channel. This additional provisioning information can contain any of the provisioning information types described above, including communication enablement information sufficient to allow the new member device to communicate on another non-preferred network connection not used during the provisioning. In other embodiments, the preferred channel can be exclusively used to provision the prospective member device, possibly with the use of a key exchange protocol to additionally secure some of that communication. The more common embodiment will be where a first set of provisioning information is provided over the preferred channel, and other provisioning information is provided using a second (generally secure) communication channel.

**[0091]** Fig. 7 illustrates a ‘prospective member device-side provisioning’ process 700 that can be used by the prospective member device to automatically receive a credential and other provisioning information from the credential issuing device. The ‘prospective member device-side provisioning’ process 700 initiates at a ‘start’ terminal 701 generally responsive to an event (for example, the detection of the potential for establishing a preferred channel, or in response to a user’s action), and continues to a ‘pre-authentication’ procedure 703 (that invokes the pre-authentication process for a prospective member device 500 that has been previously described with respect to Fig. 5). Once the ‘pre-authentication’ procedure 703 completes, the prospective member device can communicate over a network. At a ‘request

provisioning information' procedure **705**, the prospective member device sends a request for a credential and any other desired and available provisioning information. A 'receive credential' procedure **707** receives the credential and at a 'receive provisioning information' procedure **709** receives other requested provisioning information that was sent by the automatic prospective member device credential provisioning process **600**. The received credential and possible other provisioning information can then be made available for use (whether by applications within the prospective member device, by readers of the prospective member device, or by other ways known in the art to use the credential). The 'prospective member device-side provisioning' process **700** completes through an 'end' terminal **711**.

**[0092]** One skilled in the art will understand that some embodiments provision an IPSEC VPN instead of (or in addition to) 802.1X and EAP-TLS protocols on a wireless network (or for a wired network). Furthermore, other embodiments are envisioned that include a firewall and that automatically provision credentials to systems/users that allow the systems/users to communicate through the firewall. This can include allowing the system to connect over the VPN to the network protected by the firewall from the internet or wired or wireless LAN. Such a one will understand that some embodiments can be used to secure wireless LANs using techniques such as keyed hopping patterns, etc.

**[0093]** **Fig. 8** illustrates a wireless access point secure credential infrastructure system **800** that uses a provisioning device **801** that is also configured as a wireless access point (WAP) for providing electronic signals through an antenna **803**. WAPs are well known in the art and generally conform to 802.11(a), (b), or (g) although they can also conform to other standards currently in existence or yet to be developed. One skilled in the art will understand how to build a WAP. The provisioning device **801** is one embodiment of a credential issuing device and/or a provisioning device.

**[0094]** The provisioning device **801** can have additional functionality such as a switch, router, DSL or cable modem, firewall, VPN client or terminator, and a credential issuing



authority. These capabilities are not shown in Fig. 8. The provisioning device **801** also has one or more ports that can be used to establish a preferred channel (for example, ports such as an infrared or visible communication port **805**, a microphone **807**, a speaker **809**, an audio output **811**, an audio input **813**, a USB-A receptacle **815**, a USB B receptacle **819**, electrical contacts (not shown), and a near field detection area **817**). The provisioning device **801** can establish a preferred channel with a prospective member device **821** using one of the ports in any number of ways. The preferred channels supported by the provisioning device **801** can include infrared, audible or inaudible audio (for example, sound and ultrasound), electrical representation of audio or other signals, information sent between the prospective member device **821** and the provisioning device **801** through a USB cable attached to the USB B receptacle **819**, via a removable token that can be plugged into the USB-A receptacle **815** and passed to an appropriately equipped prospective member device, or by near field signaling by a human touching the near field detection area **817** on the provisioning device **801** while touching a detection area on the prospective member device **821**. Furthermore, a preferred channel can include communication established using the telephone or cell phone switching system using signaling tones over a handset, or by direct connection to through a telephone jack.

**[0095]** Another possible port can be a camera used to capture an image of a computer screen that displays information (such as text, dataglyphs, or changing patterns). Another possible technology for the preferred channel can be short range radio frequency technology. Furthermore, the information can be provided to the prospective member device **821** and the provisioning device **801** using a keyboard, keypad, touch screen, etc. for having a user manually enter the information.

**[0096]** The prospective member device **821** includes an antenna **823**, and one or more ports (not shown) that will enable communication across a preferred channel (in this case using audio connection cables **825** between the provisioning device **801**) and the prospective member device **821**.

**[0097]** The provisioning device **801** can be used to provision wireless networked devices by providing SSID codes and WEP keys, to provision wireless or wired network devices by providing network configuration information such as IP addresses, proxy information, domain information etc., to provision or provide application-specific information, or provision a credential.

**[0098]** For example, a computer, wireless access port (WAP), or other provisioning device having a preferred channel and that is configured to perform the 'secure credential infrastructure construction' process **200** can be used to construct a public key infrastructure.

**[0099]** When the credential issuing device is incorporated within a wireless access point (WAP) one embodiment of the invention can be used to provision network devices that access the WAP with network configuration information. This provisioning can be by adding the network device to the secure credential infrastructure such that the network device is a prospective member device. In addition, the credential issuing device can provide a key recognized by the WAP (for example a SSID and a key for used by a Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) capability in the WAP) to the network device over the preferred channel thus automating the error-prone and confusing entry of a long string of characters representing the key as is required by the current technology (some WAPs allow the use of a passphrase instead of directly providing the actual key, but the use of the passphrase reduces the WEP security --- in addition, consider the difficulties of someone who is dyslexic when entering long arbitrary strings of characters) -- further consider the consequence of naive users not understanding that the key is in hex base thus reducing the number of potential key combinations by limiting the text of the key to numeric characters.

**[0100]** One skilled in the art will understand that shared secrets as well as WEP keys can be provisioned (for example, any key shared by the infrastructure and one or more member devices). In particular, any "network password", or any type of symmetric key meant to either directly encrypt data for the wireless network, to authenticate a device to the wireless network, information required to establish a VPN on a wired or wireless network, and/or protect further key exchange.

**[0101]** Where the provisioning device **801** serves as a router, modem, or WAP, the provisioning device **801** can monitor the traffic passing through the provisioning device **801** to determine whether the traffic is from a member device (that is, a device that is authorized to use a secure channel) or from some other unauthorized device. Where the provisioning device **801** determines that the device is a member, packets sourced from the member device can be automatically routed through the secure channel while packets sourced from an unauthorized device are routed through an open channel.

**[0102]** One skilled in the art will understand how to apply these techniques to routers, bridges, hubs, firewalls, VPNs, and devices other than a WAP.

**[0103]** **Fig. 9** illustrates an enrollment station based configuration **900** that allows a credential issuing device **901** (or certification authority) to access multiple enrollment stations (each having a location-limited channel) at different locations. This allows the location-limited channels to be deployed at multiple locations (such as at each remote office of a company). By deploying the enrollment stations at multiple locations, those who want to enroll a device in the secure credential infrastructure can do so simply by traveling to one of the enrollment stations. The use of the enrollment station can be one way to include a human in the certification process (such as a registration agent or other agent) to add additional information and authorize the enrollment of the prospective member device with the secure credential infrastructure. Another advantage of the use of the enrollment station is that it allows the credential issuing device **901** (providing the credential issuing authority service) to use off-the-shelf software that has no knowledge of pre-authentication or of the preferred channel.

**[0104]** A registration agent or other agent can also limit addition of prospective member devices (beyond the requirement that the prospective member device have access to the preferred channel as has been described throughout) by, for example but without limitation, using a special token (USB device, biometric sensor, etc.) to approve the preauthorization;

using another device to approve the addition (for example, a requirement that the owner of the secure credential infrastructure (or authenticated user of the enrollment station) can be notified (and may need to provide approval) when a prospective member device is being pre-authenticated.

**[0105]** The credential issuing device **901** can communicate over a network **903** to a member device **905** over a network connection **907**. In addition, the credential issuing device **901** can communicate to an enrollment station **909** over a secure network connection **911** (such as a VPN). The enrollment station **909** can enroll the member device **905** over a preferred channel **913** and communicate with the credential issuing device **901** over the secure network connection **911**. The credential issuing device **901** and the enrollment station **909** can mutually authenticate each other using techniques known in the art as well as techniques described herein.

**[0106]** As was previously described, there exists a problem with simplifying the configuration of network devices. This problem can be addressed by another embodiment of the invention that is a network provisioning device. The network provisioning device has a preferred channel that can be used to provide a network device with network configuration information to enable the network device to communicate. Much of the detail of this function has been previously described.

**[0107]** **Fig. 10** illustrates an automatic network device configuration process **1000** that can be used by the network provisioning device. The automatic network device configuration process **1000** initiates at a 'start' terminal **1001** at power on or reset and continues to a 'configure provisioning device' procedure **1003** that initializes the network provisioning device and allows a user or initialization system to specify the required network information. An 'establish communication with network device over a preferred channel' procedure **1005** establishes communication with the network device over a preferred channel in a similar manner as has been described (although in some embodiments with significantly less security). Once communication is achieved, a 'send network configuration information to network device' procedure **1007** sends the network configuration information to the network

device. One skilled in that art will understand that a credential can also be provided if so desired as was previously described.

**[0108]** As was previously described, there exists a problem in the medical environment where cabled sensors are difficult to work around, but it is currently too difficult to provision wireless sensors to be sufficiently secure to protect the patient's privacy. However, having the capability to simply issue and administer credentials, as has been previously discussed, now enables a new solution to this problem.

**[0109]** Another embodiment of the invention can be applied to information management and distribution in environments where the data gathered by wireless sensors and where the data is private or legally protected. One example of such an environment is a hospital. Instead of the current labor intensive and cumbersome method of taking a patient's vital measurements -- that is by requiring a human to take and record the measurements, using automated sensors to capture the patient's data and securely transmitting that data to a database or other repository. However, having wires attached to these sensors greatly adds to the hospital room clutter, and often annoy the patient, doctors, nurses and other hospital staff. Thus, wireless sensors would be desired. However, before this approach will succeed, the wireless sensors must be simple to setup and to secure such that no unauthorized individuals can access the patient data measured by the sensor.

**[0110]** As new devices (for example, sensors, data stations, etc.) are acquired by the hospital or medical practice, they can be configured at an enrollment station with a credential provided by a credential issuing authority as part of the hospital or practice security infrastructure. In addition, other configuration information (possibly entered by an operator) can be provided to the device to enable that device to operate in its usage environment (this information can include a commitment to the data server that the new device is to access, thus allowing the device to know that it is communicating with a legitimate data repository and preventing the use of rogue devices designed to gather patient data in an unauthorized fashion).

**[0111]** A particular sensor can then be associated (temporarily) with a particular patient by using a similar pre-authentication exchange with a bedside enrollment station associated with that patient, or with a configuration interface at a nurse's station or doctor's desk, which simply stores information about the public key of that device in the list of authorized devices for that patient. Communication between the sensor and the back-end hospital infrastructure, or remote data collection site is then secured using standard techniques (for example, IPsec, SSL), and data is associated with the appropriate patient by a combination of information provided by the device (that it received at configuration time), and the system's record of the devices associated with a particular patient.

**[0112]** In the case of remote monitoring, the hospital or practice firewall can be configured to allow incoming data connections from any of the devices with hospital/practice credentials (part of the instant PKI), along the lines of a self-configuring VPN.

**[0113]** **Fig. 11** illustrates a secure wireless sensor system **1100** showing the use of wireless sensors in the home and hospital settings. A patient is associated with a sensor **1101** that has been provisioned with a credential (as well as other data) as described above and provided with patient identification. The sensor **1101** gathers information related to the patient and securely sends that information to a patient data storage **1107** through the wireless access point **1103** over the wireless communication channel **1105** (for example, by establishing a secure communication channel using the provisioned credential). The sensors can securely communicate to any WAP in the medical facility as the patient moves thus maintaining continuous ability for the sensors to transmit information to the patient data storage **1107**. Further, because wireless sensors are enabled by some embodiments, additional sensors can be usefully attached to the patient. One such example is a sensor that recognizes the location of the patient such that the hospital administration can constantly know where a mobile patient is at any time. Such a sensor allows hospital staff to respond more quickly if other sensors indicate a problem with the patient (as well as being able to detect where a patient is when it time to administer medication). Other techniques can be used to track a patient by using triangulation methods based on the strength of wireless reception of multiple WAPs.

**[0114]** In addition, a nurse or other medical professional who has an appropriate credential can provision the sensor with patient specific information such as Patient identification, alarm limits, dosage schedules etc.

**[0115]** Sensors on a remote patient such as a remote sensor **1109** securely communicate to a wireless access point **1111** over a wireless communication channel **1113**. The wireless access point **1111** sends the information through a network **1115** and a hospital firewall **1117** to the patient data storage **1107**. The remote sensor **1109** can be provisioned at the hospital, at an enrollment station at the office of the patient's doctor, or otherwise. This approach to medical monitoring removes significant clutter in the patient's room, while still providing secure communication of the patient data.

**[0116]** One skilled in the art will understand that the wireless access point **1103** and the wireless access point **1111** can also be used as an enrollment station in communication with a credential issuing device at the hospital, can be used as a credential issuing device, and can also be used to provision the sensors with specific patient related data, such as patient data, limit data, alarm data, dosage data, interval data, access data, physician data, caregiver data, nurse data, insurance data and room assignment data.

**[0117]** One skilled in the art will understand that some embodiments can be applied to any sensor. In particular, some embodiments can be applied to elements of sensor networks for surveillance, home or office security, or other devices that need to be secure (including location and proximity sensors). Furthermore, the sensor can sense and/or measure medical information, location information, proximity information, environmental information (such as exposure to particle radiation, chemical vapors, sound levels, smoke levels, environmental heat, altitude, wind speed, vibration, proximity to motion, humidity, and biological agents), as well as sensors within a vehicle or group of vehicles (such as vehicle speed, vehicle orientation, status of vehicle sub-components (such as airfoils, engine or motor measurements, brakes, etc.), or robots). Further sensors can be used to recognize images of locations, objects, people, and targets as well as recognizing characteristic noises. Such

sensors can also have activation components that are controlled by data within the provisioning information (such as dosage data, interval data, activation data, etc.).

**[0118]** Another problem solved by some embodiments is that of providing secure communications between an emergency operation center (EOC) and the residents at potential risk from an emergency. As previously described, there exists a problem with current means for providing citizens with emergency warnings. These problems include the difficulty of reaching only a portion of the citizen base, and the difficulty in making sure that the warning system is secure such that unsavory characters cannot use the system to annoy or harass citizens.

**[0119]** Having the capability to simply issue and administer credentials, as has been previously discussed, now allows a new solution to this problem.

**[0120]** **Fig. 12** illustrates one embodiment of a secure community alert system **1200**. Each person covered by the secure community alert system **1200** receives a resident alert device **1201** (or other situation notification device) for insertion in the resident's domicile. The resident alert device **1201** includes a display portion **1203** that serves as a means of providing information to those in the domicile. It also includes an audible speaker **1205** for alerting those in the domicile and a warning light/disable switch **1207** for providing a visual alert, a means for silencing the audible speaker **1205**, and means to respond to messages displayed on the display portion **1203**. The resident alert device **1201** also includes an enrollment port **1209** that can enable a preferred channel as previously described (however, the enrollment port **1209** can also be a telephone or Ethernet jack such that the resident alert device **1201** can be provisioned from a known telephone number or internet address). The resident alert device **1201** can receive alarm information (or general subject matter information) from a transmission mechanism **1211** such as by an emergency radio or television station or other wireless means (for example by use of the cellular phone system), by use of the wired telephone system, by use of the Internet, or any other data communication mechanism.



**[0121]** Some of the embodiments of the resident alert device **1201** can have additional options for the hearing or visually impaired, those who cannot read, etc.

**[0122]** The resident alert device **1201** can be provisioned by an enrollment station **1213**. Provisioning can be accomplished at the time the resident alert device **1201** is provided to the resident, by providing the device un-provisioned such that the resident provisions the device at home by connecting the device to the telephone network. People without security expertise can now provision the resident alert device **1201** because provisioning is now a simple procedure.

**[0123]** Another aspect that can be provided by some embodiments of the resident alert device **1201** is that of a forwarding service. That is, once the alert is received by the resident alert device **1201**, the alert can be forwarded to an e-mail address, text messaging system, or voice telephone number.

**[0124]** The functions of the resident alert device **1201** can be incorporated into other home and office electronic devices such as a computer, a television, a radio, a telephone, a push to talk device, a pager, a clock, a thermostat, a network appliance, or a home appliance.

**[0125]** During an emergency it is critical that the EOC can communicate with that device in a way that provides certain guarantees.

**[0126]** For the citizen it is necessary to know that the communication is a genuine alert from the EOC and not, say, some criminal who is attempting to get the home owners to leave their house in a hurry and potentially leave the house vulnerable to theft.

**[0127]** For the EOC it is important to be able to specify the devices and be certain that they are communicating with the intended devices and only the intended devices. This requirement would be necessary in a flood emergency for example, where evacuation instructions would need to be issued to people in stages of danger and direct them to different places, via different routes to avoid congestion en route and at the evacuation sites.

**[0128]** One skilled in the art will understand that the network transmits information (such as the previously described data as well as data that defines a computer program). Generally, the information is embodied within a carrier-wave. The term “carrier-wave” includes electromagnetic signals, visible or invisible light pulses, signals on a data bus, or signals transmitted over any wire, wireless, or optical fiber technology that allows information to be transmitted over a network. Programs and data are commonly read from both tangible physical media (such as a compact, floppy, or magnetic disk) and from a network. Thus, the network, like a tangible physical media, is a computer usable data carrier.

**[0129]** In addition, the flowcharts provided herein are for illustrative purposes and are used to teach one embodiment of the invention. Other flowcharts that incorporate the underlying ideas (or modifications thereof) are to be considered as equivalent.

**[0130]** One skilled in the art will understand that embodiments of the invention vastly simplify the creation, management, and maintenance of secure credential infrastructure. Thus, a PKI can be cheaply and efficiently created and administered. Furthermore, the characteristics of some embodiments now enable the use of secure credential infrastructure in applications and environments where the expense and overhead related to traditional secure credential infrastructure were prohibitive.

**[0131]** From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that embodiments of the invention have (without limitation) one or more of the following advantages:

- 1) ability to quickly and simply create, maintain, and manage secure credential infrastructure by non-security exports;
- 2) dramatically improved security available to the public because of the decrease in cost and effort in creating a secure credential infrastructure now enables the computer layperson to keep their communications secure;
- 3) enables the use of wireless sensors that provide sensitive personal data about the person without fear of the information be intercepted or of violating privacy statutes;

- 4) enables the use of alarm systems (such as neighborhood alert systems) that are completely secure from being misused by somebody outside of the alarm system;
- 5) enables simple setup of secure wireless access points;
- 6) enables simple provisioning of network devices (either with credentials, with network-specific information, application-specific information, or combination of these; and
- 7) enables the ability to join a PKI without requiring onerous trust verification processes.

**[0132]** While particular embodiments have been described, alternatives, modifications, variations, improvements, and substantial equivalents that are or may be presently unforeseen may arise to applicants or others skilled in the art. Accordingly, the appended claims as filed and as they may be amended are intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications variations, improvements, and substantial equivalents. What is claimed is: